

this undigested or unassimilated bile brings about the disease known as Amla-Pittam (acidity).

Indigestion of the ingested food, lassitude, nausea, risings of bitter eructations, or a feeling of heaviness in the limbs with a burning sensation in the throat or epigastrium,

as well as a marked distaste for food are the symptoms which form the characteristic features of Amiapittam.

Loose motions of green, yellow, or various coloured stool, together with thirst, vertigo, epileptic fits, cloudy perception, nausea, absent-mindedness, Urticaria, impaired digestion, horripilation, yellowness of the complexion and abnormal

perspiration, together with a burning sensation in the stomach, form the specific symptoms of the type of Amiapittam

in which the undigested food in the stomach finds a downward outlet. In the type of which vomiting forms the primary and specific trait the ejected matter is found to be either green, yellow, red, or blue, mixed with a kind of slimy, transparent mucous. It has bitter or acid taste.

Imperfect digestion of ingested food in the stomach is sometimes followed by the rising of bitter or acid eructations

or belching out of a bitter acid fluid. A burning sensation in the throat, epigastrium and the sides, headache, heat in the body, an extreme repugnance for food, fever which has its origin in the deranged condition of the Kaphah and Pittam,

pustular eruptions on the skin and a host of other disorders are usually found to follow in the wake of

Amiapittam.

Even cases of acidity of recent origin require special care to be radically cured, and a temporary palliation is the only relief that can be expected from a judicious course of medical treatment in old or chronic cases, although instances are not wanting where a radical cure has been effected in spite of the age and chronic nature of the ailment.

Cases of Amiapittam are usually divided into three classes as Vftaja, Kaphaja, and Vata-Kaphaja, according to the predominance of any of these three morbid principles